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## CONDITIONS.

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## THE JEWS.

EXTRACTS FROM THE JOURNAL OF MR. WOLF.

Shiraz, Dec. 12, 1824.

Testimony of Mirza Ali Akbar in favour of Henry Martyn.

Oh, Padree Martin was a good man; and he argued here very much with the Mullahs. They became all weak when arguing with him.

Myself. Was he never beaten? Mirza Ali Akbar. No, but nobody was convinced by him. Mirza Ibrahim wrote against him; Henry Martyn answered his book. Mirza wrote again, but Henry Martyn left Shiraz, and had therefore no time to answer; and the news arrived afterwards that he died at Tokat. You, Mr. Wolf are now his successor; you must take care that the Mullahs destroy not you in arguments; for if you are destroyed by arguments, Henry Martyn is destroyed.

### State of the Jews at Shiraz.

Sheikh Ahmed called one evening on Captain Taylor, and drank tea with us at Shiraz. He said:

"1. Every house at Shiraz with a low narrow entrance is a Jew's."

"2. Every man with a dirty woolen, or dirty camel hair turban, is a Jew."

"3. Every coat much torn and mended about the back, with worn sleeves, is a Jew's."

"4. Every one picking up old broken glass is a Jew."

"5. Every one searching dirty robes, and asking for old shoes and sandals, is a Jew."

"6. That house into which no quadruped but a goat will enter, is a Jew's."

In reporting to you this description, given to me by that Mahomedan, I wish you to know that I do not joke about the misery of my brethren; but really this is exactly the condition of the Jews at Shiraz. On my entering the Jewish quarter at Shiraz, I saw old and young men, and old and young women, sitting in the streets and begging; their heads were bowed to the ground and fainting, and stretching out their hands, they cried after me with a fainting voice, "Only one pool! (penny) only one pool! I am a poor Israele! I am a poor Israele!" I distributed some trifle among them, and several of the Jews said to me, "Are you arrived? We have heard that you are a son of Israel, and have brought with you the Gospel in Hebrew. Give us the Gospel!" I told them that I intended to visit them in their houses. And while I was speaking with them, I heard the poor Jews and Jewesses, "I am a poor Israele! I am a poor Israele! only one pool! only one pool! I am a poor Israele! I am a poor Israele!" and others sat in the street, and ate onions, and begged bread, and exclaimed, "Only one pool! I am a poor Israele!"

I went home and said to myself "What a sight have I seen!" and with tears I repeated the words of my brethren, "Only one pool! I am a poor Israele!"

At Bussorah and Bagdad, where the Jews are not so much oppressed, they are fine and tall men, and their daughters are handsome; but here, at Shiraz, they are pale, yellow, and of little stature: they are indeed, *Poor, poor Israele!* I wonder not that the harp is silent and mute among them, and that their only song is now, "Only one pool! I am a poor Israele!" Their daughters hang down their heads and cry, "Only one pool! I am a poor Israele!" The swooning mother hath her swooning babe in her arms, and cries, "Only one pool! I am a poor Israele!"

Dec. 14.—Martyros M'kerditch David, an Armenian merchant, who was a long time at Calcutta, and who talks English, called on me. He labours with zeal for the purpose of enlightening his own nation. He has written several pamphlets

against the council of Chalcedon, of Pope Leo, and he is the first Armenian who published some tragedies in his mother tongue. He tries to stop the progress of the Papists in proselyting his countrymen. He and Shanasar, introduced me to the principal Rabbies of this place.

Messrs. Shanasar and the above mentioned Martyros M'kerditch David, assembled the principal rabbies of this place in the house of Mr. Shanasar. Mullah Israel, Mullah Khodada, Mullah Rabbi Eliasar, newly made high priest instead of his father, Rabbi Eliahu, who died in the time of the earthquake, from the terror it excited in the heart of every inhabitant at Shiraz, and from the affliction and sorrow to see hundreds of his flock, who miserably lived, miserably die—taken away in a moment!—they were only able to utter one loud cry, and many of them even not one loud cry! The earth moved—the houses fell—and crushed them in pieces! Poor Eliahu, who was spared by the earthquake, saw the misery of "poor Israele," and died, and his death is still lamented and deplored by "poor Israele" at Shiraz. For they say he was so wise a man, and so good a man, and his name was known by "poor Israele" at Jerusalem.

Mullah David, Mullah Abraham, Mullah Rabbi Eliasar, and fifteen other Jews, whose names I do not remember, assembled at the house of Shanasar. They sat down on the ground; I sat with them and formed a circle round.

I addressed them as follows:—  
"On account of the abundance of our sins, on account of the abundance of our sins, in what a miserable state do I find you here; and after what an awful time! So poor, dejected, and wretched a people as I have not seen, my brethren, all the days of my life. Many of our brethren at Shiraz have apostatized from the faith, and have forgotten Moses and the prophets, and have been your enemies of old. You are here, a poor, poor Israele!"

Mullah Rabbi Eliasar, who on account of sickness can scarcely breathe, said, "Tell us the reason of our misery."

Mullah David, (seriously, and with tears in his eyes.) Tell us the reason of our affliction.

Myself.—A sin has sinned Jerusalem, and this sin has been that they have pierced Jesus of Nazareth—that they have shed the blood of Jesus in the midst of Jerusalem; of that Jesus of Nazareth, who was, according to the flesh, the son of David, and declared to be the Son of God, with power, according to the Spirit of holiness, by the resurrection from the dead; they despised and rejected Him, and hid their faces from Him; they brought Him as a lamb to the slaughter, and taking Him from prison and from judgment, they cut Him off out of the land of the living. Messiah, Jesus of Nazareth, was cut off, but not for himself, and the temple and the sanctuary was destroyed; for they killed Him!—they killed that branch of David, who is called "the Lord our Righteousness," who is called the Mighty God, the Everlasting Father, the Prince of Peace." Did they not sin against the child and they would not hear; and on account of the abundance of our sins they would not hear. The daughters of Jerusalem wept when he was brought to death; and He, our Lord Jesus, turned and said, "Weep not for me, daughters of Jerusalem, but weep for yourselves and for your children." I tell you now, my brethren, blessed are you, if you weep now over your unbelief which has lasted longer than 1800 years; blessed are ye now if ye begin to repent, and to look on Him whom our forefathers have pierced; but all his chastisement has been for our peace, and on account of our becoming healed he was wounded. He is the seed of the woman who bruised the serpent's head, and who on account of the abundance of our sins, was bruised by Satan in his heel, by the instrumentality of our ancestors. Christ is the antitype of that serpent who was exalted in the wilderness, and every one who looks up to that serpent will be healed. He is the true antitype of the paschal lamb, and every one who believes in Him will be saved; for the heart of the believer is sprinkled by the blood of Jesus Christ, as the door posts of the Israelites in Egypt were sprinkled; and the angel who puts the sinner to eternal death, will have no power over Him; and you will perceive, if you believe in Him, and are baptized in His name—in the name of Jesus Christ—you will perceive that you are born again, born again by the spirit and the water; the love of Jesus Christ will be shed abroad in your heart;

you shall love Him more than the bridegroom loves the bride. He will love you and you will love Him. And you will love God with all your mind; and you will love your neighbour as yourself; and you shall love your enemy, even the Gogim who now oppress you; you shall love them for the sake of Jesus Christ: for when He shall come again, and redeem all of you, and bring you to Zion, then you shall see Persians and Medes, the children of Javan, (Greeks) and Togarmas, (Turks) and the children of Ashkenas, (Europeans) and the children of Ishmael, (Arabs) going; and you shall hear them say, "Let us go up to the mountain of the Lord, to the house of the God of Jacob, and he will teach us his ways, and we will walk in his paths, for out of Zion shall go forth the law, and the word of the Lord from Jerusalem." And that glorious time is not far off, when Jesus Christ who is King of kings and Lord of lords, shall take the veil from you, & when he shall make himself known unto you as your brother and your Lord, and tell you, "Come near unto me." That time is not far off, when Zion shall be a banner to all nations, and when ye shall enter the golden gates of the heavenly Jerusalem, and be blessed in your going out. That time is not far off, when ye shall see coming the Lord Jesus Christ with thousands of his saints, (for he is the king of saints) and with all his holy angels; that time is not far off for hear what Christ saith, (I opened the Gospel) "And as he sat upon the mount of Olives, the disciples came unto him privately, saying, Tell us when shall these things be, and when shall be the sign of thy coming and of the end of the world! And Jesus answered and said unto them, Take heed that no man deceive you; for many shall come in my name, saying, I am Christ, and shall deceive many; and ye shall hear of wars, and rumours of wars; see that ye be not troubled, for all these things must come to pass, yet for a little yet; for dominion shall rise against nation, and kingdom against kingdom; and there shall be famines and pestilences in divers places, &c. And this Gospel of the kingdom shall be preached in all the world, for a witness unto all nations; and then shall the end come." All these things have hastened to come to pass in these last years; Benjamin, of Shiraz, of this very city, rose here fifteen years ago, and pretended to be the Messiah,\* and many of you have been deceived. And these last years there has been war in Spain, and still there is in Turkey, and several countries have been visited by famine seven years ago. Tiberias, Bussorah, Babel, Antioch, Aram Zoba, (Aleppo) Kasseroun, and Shiraz, by pestilences (cholera morbus) and earthquakes; thousands of poor Jews were crushed to death in one moment; they had not time to cry, "Hear, O Israel! the Lord our God is one Lord." And in the midst of all these events the Gospel of the kingdom of Christ is preached in all the world, and it is preached in this moment to you by one of your brethren. My dear brethren, when I was a child, my father allowed me not to go to bed until I had recited the words of Jacob, "The angel who hath redeemed me from evil." I said these words without understanding their meaning; but now since he hath redeemed me from all evil, from the power of Satan by belief in his holy name, which is Jesus Christ, I understand, and experience, and feel the power of that angel; and O that he may redeem you! and O that he may bring you to him! Then you will cease to be exiles on earth, and you will cease to be outcasts from God, and then your heart will be warmed with a love and joy which you have not felt before; you will know what it is to have a broken and a contrite heart; you will know what it is to commune with our Lord, in our heart. Amen.

After this discourse was over, as well Messrs. Shanasar, and Martyros M'kerditch, and myself observed their solemn behaviour. Rabbi Eliasar told me that he would invite me to his house next Sabbath day, and assemble together twenty of the most learned Jews, well versed in the law, with whom I may have further conversation. The discourse had made, according to all appearance, a visible impression on almost every one. I observed to Shanasar that I thought Mullah David believed. Shanasar observed that every one of them are believers, but are afraid to confess it before their rabbi and on account of the Mussulmans who would immediately raise a persecution against them. Crowds of Jews came then to my house, and desired tracts and the Gospel; and although the Persian soldier, who

was given to me as a guard, by the Prince's prime minister, had driven them away with the dagger in his hand, *poor Israele* of Shiraz still insisted on following me to my house. I distributed that day thirteen Testaments and many Tracts.

Martyros M'kerditch came to me the following day, and said, that he is sorry to tell me that the rabbi had sent word to Mr. Shanasar, that he could not assemble together the Jews according to his promise, for he had observed, that every one of them would turn Christians if they should have further conversation with me, which might lead to bad consequences for the Jews at Shiraz. And Mr. Martyros M'kerditch told me farther, that the rabbi having observed that my discourse had made an impression on two of the Mullahs forbade me to call on them any more. Mr. Martyros M'kerditch told me that they, however, read the Gospel and tracts I gave to them for their synagogues; and they desired Shanasar to invite me again to his house, in order that they may hear the Gospel again in spite of their rabbi.

From the Baptist Register.

### Obituary notice of Br. Avery Case.

MR. EDITOR,

By a resolution passed by my fellow students, it becomes my painful duty to forward to you for publication, an account of the death of our much beloved brother, Avery Case, a late member of the Senior Class in this Institution.

It is not our wish to eulogize the dead. They who die in the Lord are blessed, and their works do follow them. We wish to pay a tribute of respect to our deceased brother; and thus to give vent to our grief.

The events of Divine Providence are unsearchable. To us it is mysterious, that the great Master of the vineyard, should have called a man to himself, who had been instrumental in gathering many souls into the garner of the Lord. It is the Gospel. Since our dear brother began to reflect upon the condition of those who were kept captives to the will of Satan. Beholding their danger, he was anxious to go forth, and "proclaim liberty to the captives, and the opening of the prison to them that are bound."—Soon the brethren with whom he was associated in Church capacity, discovered in him promising gifts for the work of the ministry, and gave him fellowship to preach the riches of that grace, by which he had been redeemed.

Anxious to improve every talent committed to him, he was desirous of being instructed in "the way of God more perfectly." For that purpose, he was patronized by the "Education Society of Connecticut," and recommended to this Institution. He was most affectionately received by the Committee of this Seminary.

For more than three years, our dear brother has given diligent attention to science. He had completed a course of classical studies; and had devoted some months to the study of theology. He was ever pleased with study; but he discovered a peculiar pleasure when his researches were confined to the word of God. He could see his God in those branches of science, which revealed the beauties, and the wonders of creation; but his soul was filled with love when he contemplated the mysteries of redemption. Often within the last few months, have his bereaved class mates heard him express the delight, he enjoyed in studying the word of God. With pleasure did he look forward to the approaching spring, when, his course of study completed, he should go forth into the vineyard of the Lord. His mind had been much directed towards the new settlements, in the Western States. But a few days since, he conversed very freely with one of his class-mates, about the destitute stations at the west. They fondly hoped to go forth together, and unitedly strive to advance the Redeemer's kingdom, among those who are now destitute of the ordinances of God's house. But an unerring Providence has otherwise determined. Our beloved brother has been called home; and should his intended associate penetrate the western wilds, he must go without one, from whose devotedness to God, and brotherly affection, he anticipated much assistance.

About four weeks since, our departed brother became slightly indisposed. For a number of days he was unable to pursue his studies, but was not confined to his room. On Saturday, the 4th inst. he walked to Lebanon, a distance of 4 miles;

intending to spend a few days with some who were rejoicing in the Lord. As he left his room, he bade his room-mate "farewell," saying he should be absent for a week. In a few days his symptoms became more alarming. Medical aid was procured. For a number of days he was confined to his bed, by a violent fever. At length, however, his disorder appeared to be checked; and he anticipated a speedy return to his class. But alas! no more were his class mates to enjoy the pleasure of his society. On Sunday last, the fever returned with more alarming symptoms; and continued to baffle the efforts of his physicians. During Monday, and part of Tuesday, he appeared insensible of his situation; but on Tuesday afternoon he revived, and was able to converse freely. He was perfectly composed, and expressed great confidence in that Jesus whom he had preached. He spoke of his fellow students, and requested his attendants to exhort them to live near to God. He assured the brethren who attended him, that his Rock supported him. Being asked what was the rock of his support, he replied repeatedly, and with much emphasis,—"Jesus Christ is the Rock of my salvation." He was frequently engaged in prayer, and appeared to be asking for more grace. He was heard to ask for more love, that his soul might rise "higher, higher, higher."—He continued to fail until Tuesday, at half past 9 P. M. when his immortal spirit left its earthly house; and with scarcely a struggle, went to take possession of that mansion which Jesus had prepared for him. He died in peace. But though dead, he lives in the hearts of his brethren.

Though the race of our lamented brother was short, it was glorious. During his connexion with this institution, he has been engaged frequently in preaching the word; and the Lord has been pleased to bless his work. In two instances, his labours during our vacations, have been crowned with divine favour. A number of souls, through his instrumentality, have

This afflicting dispensation of divine Providence, has cast a shade of sorrow over our minds. We mourn our loss, and we feel for the loss which Zion has sustained. But we dare not indulge our grief. We are constrained to remember the goodness of God. He supported our dear brother in the trying hour, and, He can support Zion.

The deceased was nearly 24 years of age. He has left disconsolate parents, and many friends, to mourn his death.—But why should they mourn? He has gone to behold his Redeemer. His death appears to reply to the sentiment of the last text from which he preached; "Sirs, we would see Jesus." Now he beholds the glory of his Saviour.

During the sickness of our dear brother Case, he frequently expressed a desire to recover, that he might preach to sinners. May his death be sanctified to us, who are spared; and may we from this afflicting dispensation, feel the great necessity of spending our remaining days in preaching that Gospel, which reveals Jesus Christ as the only Saviour of sinners.

The funeral of the deceased was attended this afternoon, at the meeting-house in this village. The corpse was conveyed from Lebanon: the class-mates of the deceased accompanying it as pall-bearers, and the students of the other classes following in procession. Our beloved Professor Kendrick preached on the occasion, from Psalms, lxxxix. 26. "He shall cry unto me, Thou art my Father, my God, and the Rock of my salvation." The season was solemn, and we trust profitable.

Let the reader pause! In the hour in which heart and flesh fail, the deceased was supported. The Rock of Israel was his strength. Reflect! Are your hopes for eternity founded on this Rock?

By order,

HENRY DAVIS.

Hamilton, Nov. 30, 1826.

N. B. Religious papers at the East, are requested to insert the above, for the gratification of the friends of the deceased.

Copy of an unfinished letter, written by our beloved Br. Avery Case, but a few moments before he left his room in this Seminary, for the last time.

Respected Brother,

With sensations of pleasure, I select a few moments from studies to converse with you, through the medium of a friendly epistle. Yours of the 14th of Sept. was duly received, and perused with plea-



sure. I was glad to learn that mother is yet alive, and getting better, and that the rest of the family were well.

You observe in your letter, that the last you heard from me, I had been sick. I was unwell only about a fortnight, with the quinsy, in the month of May last.—Since that time, I have enjoyed good health. The smiles of a kind and merciful providence have been over me, and I yet survive to praise the name of the immaculate Redeemer.

It rejoices my heart to learn that you are still engaged in the cause of Christ; that you feel anxious to press onward.—It is a glorious cause—its nature is heavenly and divine; all nature is engaged for its promotion, as well as the saints on earth. To them it is a source of unceasing joy. A joy which the tongue of an Angel cannot describe, nor the pencil of a seraph paint. With this secret, which is the well spring of salvation, the stranger intermeddles not. The soul possessing this heavenly treasure, cannot fail to be happy. It is the pearl of great price, precious and costly in its nature; of infinitely more value than all the mountains of Peruvian ore, or the wealth of India's golden mines. But how far does my pen fail of describing its real beauty and excellence. Compared with glittering diamonds, or the refulgent noon-day sun, it surpasses them all in brightness and glory. How sordid then must be that mind, which is enchanted with the honors and pleasures of the world, to the neglect of this invaluable cause. How vain that ambition, which seeks for applause or glory here below, to the neglect of a better good, even the unsearchable riches of Christ. But wise and infinitely happy is the person, who has seen the fading and transitory nature of all things beneath the sun; and turning from all their proffered enjoyment, has sought and found the hidden pearl, and has secured these lasting joys which will never fade away.

The transporting reflection, that I have a treasure laid up in the skies, sometimes attracts my soul above, and leads me to adore Him, who has so abundantly manifested the exceeding riches of his grace. That such a vile creature as man should be noticed, and so much honoured by the Supreme Ruler of all worlds, is indeed a subject of admiration and wonder. It attracts the notice of angels above; and they, leaving their bright abode, wing their way to the plains of Israel, to make known the glad tidings that a Saviour is born. Being so much delighted in carrying such glad tidings to the lost, they are wretchedly wrested from the powers of darkness, by the Prince of Peace; and rejoice at the sight, when the arches of heaven resound with the delightful anthem, that a sinner is born again.

The same angelic band hovers around the dying bed of the saint

#### ANECDOTE OF A REVIVAL.

The following anecdote was related to me by a familiar friend, who had it from a clergyman lately returned from a visit to the West, with whom we are also well acquainted.

A gentleman in the western part of Massachusetts, who was favourably disposed towards religion, hearing of the revival in N. Y. and that his two brothers who resided there, had recently become the subjects of it, and feeling anxious that his daughters should experience its divine influence, set out with his eldest daughter on a visit to his brothers. Three days after their arrival, an arrow from the quiver of the Almighty penetrated the daughter's heart, and eventuated in her conversion. After remaining in N. Y. a few days longer, they returned to Stockbridge, the father as he came, in a state of impotence, and the daughter rejoicing in God her Saviour. Having remained at home a few days, long enough to adjust his domestic concerns, the same kind regard for his offspring prompted him to take his second daughter in the chaise with him, and to re-visit Troy. Shortly after their arrival the second daughter became anxious to know what she should do to be saved? but the father still continued unmoved.—About this time he fell in with Mr. —, the gentleman who had been so successful in promoting revivals in the western part of New-York, who inquired if he had any hope that he was a child of God? On being answered in the negative, Mr. — asked him if it was safe to remain so? and whether he had ever prayed for a new heart? To which he replied, that although he had often tried, he had reason to fear that he never had uttered one sincere prayer to God. Upon which Mr. — inquired if he should pray for him? Being answered in the affirmative, they both knelt, and while Mr. — was yet praying, an arrow of conviction was fastened in his heart also. At a suitable hour he retired to his chamber for the purpose of rest—where, after struggling awhile with his convictions, he threw himself upon the bed in order to get some sleep; but alas, there was no repose for him. He then rose and walked the room until a late hour, and until his views of the wickedness of his heart were so overwhelming,

that he called upon his brothers to get up and pray for him, as he knew not how he could endure such anguish of mind! After conversing a while they cried to God for help—and before they had ceased praying, the burden which had well nigh crushed him into the dust, fell from him, and a spark of light which had burst into his soul, turned his mourning into joy unspeakable. He then inquired for his daughter. His brother informed him that in passing her chamber, the door of which was on a jar, he perceived her on her knees, supplicating for mercy. On her being called, and stating that she had experienced a dreadful night, her father, without entertaining a hope for himself, exhorted her to come to the Saviour, and throw herself into the arms of his mercy. The other brother then knelt at the Throne of Grace: and whilst they were unitedly calling upon God, his love was shed abroad in her heart also. After completing this second visit they returned home to rejoice with the elder sister and mother, who had been a professor for a number of years.—*Christian Mirror.*

#### NEW METHOD OF COLLECTING SABBATH SCHOOL SCHOLARS.

From an Account of a Sabbath School in Exeter, N. H. published in the Recorder and Telegraph.

On the following Sabbath, I went into the school, gathered the scholars around me, and after being enabled to fasten their attention by a familiar address, I requested them to unite their exertions in assisting to increase the school. The means which they must employ to accomplish the object were minutely pointed out and illustrated. They were urged to engage in the work by every motive which the occasion suggested. A "reward book," and a printed certificate, signed by the superintendents, stating the number of scholars added to the school by their influence were promised to every child, whose exertions should prove successful. On the next Sabbath, forty-six new scholars were introduced by the children themselves. On the second succeeding Sabbath, fifty-six more were presented and recorded in the catalogue of the school. In this way the number of regular scholars was rapidly raised from about one hundred and twenty, to no less than two hundred and seventy; and with the exception of a few occasional scholars, the increase was effected entirely by the instrumentality of young people.

*Sunday School at Vernon Centre.*—This school has been in existence about three years. It at present numbers 138 regular scholars, besides 16 or 20 who occasionally attend, and 24 teachers. Of the scholars, seventy-one have hopefully experienced a change of heart—twenty nine of whom have made a public profession of religion during the past year. Of the teachers, only four, at the commencement of the school, were professors of religion. Now twenty-three give evidence of a change of heart nineteen of whom have attached themselves to the church.

Extract of a Letter from the Rev. Joseph Travis, dated Mount Ariel, S. C. Nov. 10, 1826.

"Our academy is in a flourishing state, and many have been the subjects of converting grace, among the students the present year.—I received a letter not long since from Dr. Waddell, President of Franklin College, Ga. who informs me that there is a gracious work among the students in that College; that several have lately professed a saving change of heart; and nearly all appear to be under serious impressions. I hope the Lord will more abundantly pour out his Spirit on our different seminaries, and convert and send forth many young men, to preach Jesus and him crucified to a perishing world. We have at this time three preachers and two licensed exhorters, in this seminary; and there are several others, whom I fondly hope will become useful ministers of the Gospel of Christ."

*How to be humble.*—Meditate much on the example of Christ, who humbled himself even to the cross. Endeavour to gain deep impressions of your guilt, and of the punishments which your sins have merited. Dwell upon the precious promises of God, to the humble and contrite. And remember, that one employment of the redeemed in glory, is to cast their crowns at the Saviour's feet.

One of the Fathers once said, "If I were asked what is the first grace of a Christian, I would say, humility. If I were asked what was the second, I would say humility. If I were asked, what is the third, I would say, humility forever."

*How to be cheerful.*—Let a person endeavour to get his mind impressed with a lively sense of the power of God to execute, and his faithfulness to perform, all he has promised to those who fear, love, and trust him;—and he has promised to direct their paths—to supply all their needs—never to leave nor forsake them; and though he has not promised them an exemption from trials and sufferings, he has promised to be with them in their

troubles, to support and deliver them; and has declared that all things, without any exception, work together for their good. Now if these things are really believed and acted upon, how can any one be otherwise than cheerful?

God gives to his children, not what they earnestly desire, but what is best for them; as an earthly parent wishes to give to his child what will be good for him, and not what will hurt him. In all his dispensations, however dark or mysterious, we may safely trust Him, for infinite wisdom and infinite love direct Him.

As the eye that has gazed on the sun, admits not directly any other object—so the mind that contemplates the glory of God, in the face of Jesus Christ, has no room for any thing else to enter.

The two following letters are from two of the Missionaries, in the employment of the Board of the Baptist Convention of this State. Vernon, Factory Village, at which place the Lord is now displaying his rich grace, is about 11 miles east from Hartford.

There is no Baptist Church in the place, but a meeting was established in the village, by the late Deac. Dart.—The recent sudden and unexpected death, of this pious and devoted man of God, seemed to deprive the few friends who were associated with him, of their principal dependence. But God's time is "when he sees their power is gone, and there is none shut up nor left."

VERNON, Dec. 13th, 1826.

Dear Brother,

"The Lord reigneth; let the earth rejoice; let the multitude" of the saints be thankful, for the Lord has done great things for the inhabitants of this place, "whereof we are glad." In my last I engaged that again I would soon address you. Time will permit me only to give some of the outlines of my proceedings as a Missionary, since I engaged in the service of the Board. The Churches in this region are generally too little engaged in that cause, which they profess to have espoused. Yet in all I have visited, I have found some who are evidently waiting for the consolation of Israel. Altho' I have at present visited but a few places, yet in all these, I have found some anxious sinners either weeping over their sins, or expressing that they feel more than usual the turpitude of their hearts, and the need of a Saviour. After a long and tedious journey, and the fields begin already to whiten for the harvest, while the Macedonian cry is heard, "Come over and help us."

Here, I can but notice the striking contrast, between the feeling and exertions of the members of our large and wealthy Churches, and those of the opposite class. While the former, who have the word of God dispensed at least from week to week, are almost forgetful of their privileges; the others, express the greatest thankfulness, if but a small part of the time, they can sit beneath the joyful sound of the glorious Gospel of their Redeemer. Methinks it must unlose the tight drawn purse strings of some of our wealthy brethren, could they but once behold the females belonging to some of the small and feeble Churches, going from house to house, endeavouring to raise a small sum, sufficient to employ a Minister of the Gospel to labour with them a part of the time, in word and doctrine, for the comfort of their souls, and the upbuilding of the Church of God. I am confident, that ten individuals like those last mentioned, will do more by their prayers and exertions, for the furtherance of the Gospel and the promotion of the Redeemer's kingdom on earth, than ten thousand of the former. I have attended meeting every evening, and three times on each Lord's day, since I commenced my present operations; and have at length taken up my abode for a few days in this vicinity. I arrived here last Saturday evening with Elder Bentley, where I have beheld the greatest display of the power of God, in the conviction and conversion of sinners, I ever witnessed; and we have reason to rejoice, that the glorious work still continues, and is spreading in every direction, among the aged, middle-aged, and youth.

As Br. Bentley is present, and has been acquainted with the work from its commencement, I shall leave it with him to attempt a description of that work, which is inexpressible and full of glory.

Your Br. in the Gospel,  
RUSSELL JENNINGS.

#### PENTECOST REVIVED.

VERNON, Dec. 13th, 1826.

Dear Brother,

I improve the present opportunity of giving you a brief narrative of the work alluded to in the preceding. In August last, I baptized a person in this place.—On that occasion, another who had long been anxious for the salvation of her soul, received comfort; and her duty to follow in the same path, was then made manifest. About the 1st of Nov. I baptized the last mentioned person at the same place where I baptized the former. A number who last evening offered themselves for baptism, to be administered next

Lord's day, informed me that it was on this last baptismal occasion, they received their first impressions, which we have reason to believe resulted in saving conversion. Although they were much impressed, yet they laboured to conceal their impressions, until the evening of the 2d day of December. Next day I preached in this place, and in the afternoon requested to be informed how many were anxious about their souls, when about 20 arose and requested the prayers of the saints. In the evening between 30 and 40 arose with the same request, and also to be remembered the next evening at the monthly prayer meeting in Wethersfield, where I reside.

This work commenced in what is here called Factory Village, where a large proportion of the inhabitants labour till about 9 o'clock in the evening, (Saturday and Sunday excepted,) it was therefore deemed inexpedient to attempt to hold meetings for preaching, until the Saturday evening following. On Friday, I rode to in East Hartford, where I preached to a solemn assembly, and found some who expressed a hope, that they had recently passed from death to life.

Here I met with Br. Jennings.—The next day being stormy, and as it would be on his way to Andover, where he contemplated preaching on the Lord's day following I concluded it advisable for him to attend meeting with me on Saturday evening at Vernon. When we arrived, we were informed that a number were rejoicing in hope. During the evening meeting, a request was made for all who had recently obtained a hope, to manifest it by rising: and to our surprise and joy, between 30 and 40 arose. These being seated, the request was made for all those who had no hope, and were anxious about their souls, to make it manifest; when between 20 and 30 of this class arose, and signified their request to be remembered in prayer.

Late in the evening we closed our meeting, and retired to Mr. M's, about half a mile from the place where we met for worship. After I had retired to rest, we were informed that a number under conviction for sin, had called at a house a few rods from where we held our meeting, some of them in the greatest distress; and that it was their desire that we should visit them immediately. Br. Jennings not having retired, was advised to comply with their request, which he and cries for mercy, &c. &c. The meeting was visited with the arrows of truth, were distinctly heard by them, while they were a number of rods from the house where they were. After remaining a while with them, a messenger was sent for me. About 12 o'clock I arose from my bed, and went to behold the work of the Lord. Among the number begging for mercy, were two young men about 26 years of age, who were in great distress. One of them found peace about the time I arrived. The other still remained, apparently, almost in the agonies of a natural dissolution; but we have reason to believe that it was a death to sin, and that before we left, he was made alive to holiness. Being much fatigued with our labours, the work being so powerful, and the calls for prayer and conversation so many, it was thought impossible for one to attend to all the duties, which appeared to be indispensable.—I therefore concluded it duty for Br. Jennings to relinquish going to Andover, and to bear a part with me in the duties of the day.—From the hours of 12 on Saturday night, to the close of our meeting the next evening, 10 or more were hopefully brought into the liberty of the Gospel. From that time to the present, souls have daily manifested that they have peace, through the merits of a Saviour crucified.

Those who labour in the Factories until the time before mentioned, meet together for prayer and conversation one hour, commencing at 9 o'clock. Our meeting last evening, which was held nearly two miles from the place where the work commenced, was evidently attended with a blessing. There were a number of the aged, middle-aged, and blooming youth, who arose and signified a desire to be remembered in prayer to the throne of mercy. Here was witnessed the unusual scene of children, parents, and grand parents, all expressing a desire to find the Saviour.

Thus I give you but the outlines, from which you may draw some conclusions of the power and extent of this glorious work. Let all who hear, rejoice with us, and give glory to God; at the same time praying that the work may be spread, until the ends of the earth shall receive this great salvation.

Yours in haste,  
WILLIAM BENTLEY.

#### REVIVAL IN UHICA, N. Y.

Extract of a letter to the Editor, dated Utica, N. York, Dec. 12, 1826.

Dear Brother,

Having an opportunity of sending you a few lines, and of forwarding you two dollars for the Secretary, I embrace it. I have the pleasure of informing you that the Lord is in this place, by the power of his Spirit. Such times I never saw before

—the high, the low, the rich, the poor, are bowing to the mild sceptre of the Prince of Peace. Within six weeks, there have been about two hundred and fifty souls, hopefully born into the kingdom of Christ.—There have been from one, to ten, brought into the liberty of the Gospel in a day.

Lawyers, Doctors, Merchants, and in fact some from every class, have experienced the grace of God. This day I saw twenty-one baptized, who joined the Methodist Church. Last Sabbath there were eighty-three or four, united with the Presbyterian Church. Four have joined the Baptist Church; and fifteen or twenty more are expected to come forward and take up their cross, by being baptized with Christ in baptism, next Lord's day.—Christians are much engaged—we have meetings every evening.

Yours &c.

B. H. J.

#### REVIVAL IN MONTVILLE, CT.

Extract of a Letter from the Pastor of the Baptist Church in Montville, Ct. to the Editor, dated Dec. 13, 1826.

Brother Robins,

Our God is come in the midst of us—His Spirit is poured forth—the cloud is yet "as a man's hand"—many of the backsliders have returned, and are returning—seven of our youth have obtained a hope in Christ—many enquire what they shall do to be saved—Sants are much engaged—religious meetings are fully attended—general solemnity prevails—the work is evidently increasing—my two children are among the enquirers—pray for us.

Yours truly,

O. W.

#### CHRISTIAN SECRETARY.

HARTFORD, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1826.

#### REVIVAL OF RELIGION IN VERNON.

On this page of the paper will be found two interesting letters on the subject.—Since those letters were received, some members of the Church in Hartford have visited Vernon, and were present at the services the last Lord's day.

They saw the displays of the grace of God, and were made glad. On Saturday evening, after the common exercises of the meeting were closed, a number of converts came forward, and related "what great things the Lord had done for them;" and on Lord's day prayer, when others gave in a relation of their Christian experience, and desired baptism.

At 11 o'clock, A. M. agreeably to appointment, they assembled at a place where "there was much water," and after solemn prayer to God for his presence & blessing on his own institution, and a short address from Rev. Wm. Bentley, the administrator, in which he referred enquirers for "the footsteps of the flock," to the New-Testament of Jesus Christ; and a few pertinent remarks from the first candidate, they went down into the water, both the administrator and the candidates, and the administrator "immersed them into the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost; and when they were "baptized, they came up straightway out of the water," both the administrator and the candidates, and after due preparation, all repaired to the house of prayer, rejoicing and praising God.

The number immersed was eighteen, which was performed in the most decent and orderly manner, in just 12 minutes. The day was peculiarly fine for the season of the year, (17th Dec.) The multitude who were present to witness the solemnity, discovered by their demeanor, that they recognized the awful and sublime import of the transaction.

When the assembly had arrived at the School House, (for the Baptists have no meeting-house in the town,) it was found that the place was too straight for them, and nearly or quite half of the congregation, were obliged to remain out of the house, where seats were provided sufficient to accommodate a part, while others remained on their feet, to listen to an animated and appropriate sermon, from Rev. Russell Jennings. At the close of which, the articles of faith and covenant, which had been assented to by the baptized, were publicly read, and the right hand of fellowship given to one of them, in behalf of the whole, by Rev. William Bentley. The services were closed with exhortation, prayer and praise.

It is worthy of remark, that others of the converts, who had not prepared themselves for baptism in the morning, were constrained, on beholding the ordinance administered, to come forward and desire "to be planted together, in the likeness of their Saviour's death;" and an appointment was given out that baptism would be administered at the same place, the next Lord's day.

The heavenly peace and joy which beamed in the countenances, and was expressed by the lips of the willing converts, as "they came up out of the baptismal water," could not but animate the friends of Jesus; while to witness the songs of Zion, from 60 to 80 precious immortals, whose hearts had just been tuned to the Redeemer's praise, was to behold an exhibition "of glory in the bud."

This was a scene on which God, and all ho-



is beings, could look with complaisance, and well might the saints rejoice.

This work, which commenced but about 3 weeks since, has been remarkably powerful. He who wounds and heals, "who killeth and maketh alive," has made his arrows sharp in the hearts of his enemies, whereby the people have felt under Him. The ordinance of immersion, which was administered to a daughter of the late beloved, and lamented Deacon Dart, was blessed to the awakening of a number of persons; since which, the work has spread rapidly. This ordinance has never been administered but in 3 instances, in this town, before.

But as we did not intend to give a minute account of the work at this time, we shall close with remarking, that our brethren of the Convention have reason "to bless God, and take courage," for God "is not slack concerning his promises," but is setting his seal to the labours of their Missionaries. He is indeed faithful, to remember the works of faith and labours of love, which are done by his people. Let them not faint or be discouraged, for in due time they shall reap, if they faint not.

We have before us a copy of the new Register of Connecticut, published and for sale by Messrs. Norton and Russell, of this city. This useful work contains a register of civil, judicial, military, and other Officers in Connecticut, and United States Record for the year 1827, being the fifty-first year of American Independence. To which is added an Almanack, Ecclesiastical Lists, Town Officers, Associations and Corporate Institutions for Literary and Religious purposes; useful Tables, and a variety of other interesting articles.

This work has been compiled with much labour and expense, for which we trust the publishers will find their reward in the patronage of the public.

#### The religion of Revelation, vs. Owenism, or the Religion of Nature.

Those who had an opportunity of hearing the Rev. Mr. Fishback, of Kentucky, during his journey through the Middle and Eastern States, last fall, will recollect the peculiar sentiments he advanced, relative to *natural religion*. It appears from the Baptist Recorder, a religious newspaper printed at Bloomfield, Kentucky, that the Doctor has entered the lists of controversy in that paper, with the *Christianity and New Harmony*.

As *Christianity* is a revelation, and *New Harmony* a religion of Nature as their only guide; and as the Dr. denies that Nature, unassisted by Revelation, inculcates even the idea of Deity, we think the disputants are favourably situated, to give the subject a fair discussion.

The second question which the Dr. propounds, to Mr. Robert Evans, the Owenite, is as follows:—

"2d Query. Do you, or do you not, believe in a God, as existing distinct from, and independent of nature, and who is the creator of it; and does, or does not nature, with its appropriate powers, teach God's existence without the light of traditional revelation, or the revelation of the Bible?"

By revelation, we mean a supernatural manifestation, comprehending miraculous phenomena, words and sentences which make known existences, that are naturally unknown, and which cannot be discovered by the light of nature. You allude, in the "New Harmony Gazette," of October 26, page 29. "That the broad book of nature, which is forever open before us, furnishes proof sufficiently demonstrative of the existence of God, as a first cause, creating power and governing principle." Without the aid of Revelation, as above defined, we deny the truth of this assertion, and maintain that the language of nature teaches *Atheism*, and not Deism. We assert, that for your notion of God, as a first cause, creating power and governing principle, you are indebted to that very revelation which you deny, and which forms a part of the Christian system of religion.

We are happily united in a desire, that this subject be fairly investigated. We deny the truth of what *Natural Religionists* have written on this subject—of all that Calvin, Paley, Butler, &c. have said, and put you upon the proof, that the idea of God is deducible from nature. If you can arrive at the knowledge of God, by reasoning upon nature, there is no point in philosophy more undeniable than this, that you can show by what train of rational procedure you arrive at the information, or make out the deduction. You must assume no gratuitous premises—no *petitio principii*, can be allowed—your data must be self evident, and your deductions fair.

We shall expect to hear from you as soon as convenient—we feel ourselves fully prepared for the discussion.

The death of Rev. Avery Case, a student at the Theological Institution at Hamilton, of which notice is taken in this paper, is truly an afflictive dispensation to the Church. He was a young gentleman of great promise.

#### REVIVALS.

In Richmond, the deep interest which some

time ago began to manifest itself, continues and increases. In the first Baptist Church, 58 have been baptized, and a number more received on profession of faith, for baptism, while others are evidently much concerned. In the second Baptist Church, 19 have been baptized, and others are exercising a hope in Christ. The whole number added and under concern in the Methodist church, in which this revival had its origin, as early as the month of September, exceeds a hundred. And not less than thirty in the congregation of the First Presbyterian church, have made a profession of faith in Christ, or are enquiring the way to acceptance with God.

#### General Intelligence.

##### Congressional.

Nineteenth Congress—Second Session.  
SENATE—December 9—14.

On Monday, the Senate was occupied the whole day in the election of standing Committees.

On Tuesday, Mr. R. M. Johnson, of Kentucky, introduced his bill for the abolition of imprisonment for debt, which was read and committed. A resolution was introduced by Mr. Barton, of Missouri, relative to donations of small tracts of the public lands; and one by Mr. Reed, of Mississippi, relative to an extension of the Western limit of that State.

On Wednesday, Mr. Barton's resolution relative to the donation of small lots of the public lands was taken up, and was explained by some remarks of Mr. Barton. A bill was offered by Mr. Pickens, and passed to a second reading, which provides that 5,000,000 dollars annually, instead of being applied to the extinguishment of the public debt, shall be paid over to the several States, in the ratio of the apportionment of direct taxes.

On Thursday, the Bill introduced on Wednesday by Mr. Dickerson, "to provide for the distribution of a part of the revenues of the United States, among the several States of the Union," was read a third time, and referred to a select Committee of seven members. Mr. Johnson of Kentucky, brought before the Senate the embarrassed situation of the Columbian College, and urged the expediency of relieving the Institution by a release of the debt due from it to the Government.

HOUSE—December 9—14.

On Monday a message was received from the President, embracing some information relative to Indian Affairs, in addition to what was communicated at the commencement of the session. The bill for the relief of the New York and Pennsylvania Institutions of the Deaf and Dumb was taken up in committee of the whole and reported; but on an amendment being proposed by Mr. White, of Florida, the bill and amendments were laid on the table. A great number of resolutions were offered; among others, one by Mr. Cambreleng, of New York, relative to the quantity and description of merchandise exported from the United States to British colonies, embraced in the late order in Council. A resolution offered by Mr. W. M. W. relative to the subject of preparing paintings to fill the vacant space in the Rotunda of the Capitol, was adopted. A resolution was laid on the table by Mr. Martindale, of New York, relative to any evasions which may have taken place of the duties imposed by law on imported wool and woolen manufactures. A letter from the sons of the late Benjamin West to the Speaker was laid before the House, asking of Congress to purchase the pictures belonging to Mr. West, which by his death had devolved to his sons. The letter was ordered to be laid on the table and printed.

On Tuesday, a few private bills were reported and committed. Among the various resolutions offered and agreed to, was one by Mr. Wright of Ohio, referring it to the Committee on Manufactures to determine on the expediency of requiring prompt payment of import duties. A resolution offered by Mr. Pearce, of Rhode-Island, relative to the laws regulating the coins of the United States and foreign coins, was agreed to. The Committee on Commerce were directed, on motion of Mr. Hobart of Massachusetts, to inquire into the expediency of amending the act for enrolling and licensing ships or vessels to be employed in the coasting trade of fisheries. A resolution on the subject of making hats, of palm and other leaf, liable to import duty, was also introduced by Mr. Pearce of Rhode-Island, and referred. A resolution was agreed to, on motion of Mr. White of Florida, relative to the completion of the military roads from Pensacola to St. Augustine.

On Wednesday the Annual Report of the Secretary of the Treasury on the state of the finances received, and 6,000 copies were ordered to be printed. Five private bills were acted on in committee of the whole, and ordered to be engrossed, and read a third time. Among the resolutions offered, was one by Mr. Mitchell of Tennessee, providing that in calling over the names of the state for the petitions, the order in which they are named shall be changed according to the mode prescribed in the resolution.

On Thursday, several bills were reported and committed; among others, the bill for the preservation and repair of the Cumberland road; and a bill relative to the northern boundary of the State of Illinois. The various bill, which, on the preceding day, passed through committee, were read a third time and passed. Mr. Mitchell's resolution relative to a change of the order in which the states are called over was considered; but after a few words from Mr. Mitchell, the Speaker and Mr. Sprague, of Maine, it was, on motion of Mr. Brent, of Louisiana, laid on the table. Upwards of twenty new resolutions were offered.

The Militia.—The Secretary of War, in his Report transmitted to Congress, remarks, that "from our happy position in regard to Europe, and from the no less fortunate relations maintained with our neighbours, and their actual condition, it would appear that keeping up a system of the militia so extensive as the present, and burdensome, without any advantage, to a class of our citizens, was altogether unnecessary. A different organization, therefore, by which at least a million and a half of our most useful citizens would be relieved from the unprofitable pageantry of military parade, for five or six days in the year, constituting so injurious a draft on their industry, must be one which cannot fail to be well received by the American people."

#### BROWN UNIVERSITY.

Corporation Proceedings. An adjourned

meeting of the Corporation was held yesterday. Samuel W. Brigham, Esq. was elected Vice Chancellor, the Chancellor being absent from the State in the discharge of the duties connected with his office as Bishop of the Eastern Diocese. The resignation of Oliver Kane Esq. as a member of the Board of Trustees, was communicated to the board, accepted, and Zachariah Allen, Esq. unanimously elected in his place.

The Secretary communicated the resignation of the late President, Rev. Dr. Messer, which was accepted, and a vote passed extending to him the use of the College library, on the same conditions as members of the Corporation are subject to.

The Rev. Francis Wayland, Professor in Union College, (Schenectady) was unanimously elected President of the Institution, and a Committee appointed to give him information thereof. A Committee was also appointed with full powers to make all necessary arrangements for the inauguration of the President elect; in the event of his acceptance of the appointment.

The meeting was numerously attended, and the greatest harmony prevailed in its deliberations. The Corporation adjourned to meet again on Thursday 15th March next.

The appointment of Mr. Wayland, to the Presidency, is highly gratifying to the friends of the Institution, and we are happy to learn that he is expected to enter upon the duties of his office at the commencement of the next term, in March.

#### IMPORTANT FROM COLOMBIA.

The brig Colombian, arrived at Philadelphia, last evening, brings important intelligence from Lagayra. The Philadelphia Gazette gives the following hasty summary prepared just as the paper was going to press:—

"Capt. Rugan of the brig Colombian, just arrived from La Guayra, reports that the country was in a very unsettled state. Por to Cabello had revolted from Gen. Paez, who was marching with all his disposable force for the subjugation of that place. Cumana was invested by sea and by land by Gen. Bermudez.

"We have looked over files of Carracas papers at the Coffee House, but it being now one o'clock we have neither space nor time for extracts. At a public meeting held in the convent of St. Francisco, the two departments of Venezuela, and Apure have been declared independent, of Bogota and the other departments. Paez has issued a proclamation summoning a Congress to form a Constitution for the confederated departments of Venezuela and Apure.

"The municipality of Guayaquil and other departments have sent in their adhesion to the General Government at Bogota.

"Bolívar, in one of his letters, declares that 'the republic of Colombia has been resolved into its first elements.' In another, he promises to hasten to their assistance, and recommends the Bolivian code to their adoption. So it seems he is in favour of hereditary monarchy in Colombia as well as in Bolivia, and no doubt, in those other countries of America, which, through the means of the Panama Congress, were induced to enter into 'an league, limited treaty, &c.' He arrived at Guayaquil on the 1st of August, and he had arrived at Carracas.

Portugal and Spain.—The aspect of affairs in Portugal is every day becoming brighter; a change attributable to the renovating influence of a liberal constitution. The machinations of those who, whether by interest or feeling, were wedded to the old regime, have been promptly defeated; and there is nothing to prevent the restoration of the ancient prosperity of the country—with this difference, however, that its foundation will be more solid, and its duration more permanent.

If the king of Spain were sufficiently docile to learn wisdom from example, he would adopt the constitution of Portugal in his own boundaries, and thereby apply the most salutary balsam he can to the sufferings of his people. This he should have been thus long averse, and should yet be unfriendly, to the principles of a representative government, is by no means surprising; but he has surely had ample experience of the tendency of his present system; and sufficient practical proof that, principles apart, a change in the condition of the country can only be effected by a change in its government. Perhaps, after all, our information inclines us to the belief, that it is not Ferdinand himself, but the creatures who surround him, that stand in the way of the desired reformation. Too weak to emancipate himself from their thralls, he yields himself to their suggestions, prompted by self interest; and is rather chargeable with imbecility of temper, than with the absolute blindness of misrule which predominates. But the contiguity of Portugal must, we think, ere long, contribute to effect, in despite of the sinister opposition of prelates and lords, a revolution of affairs—till which, Spain must continue to be restless and miserable.

Carriage Stealing.—The annals of Bow street cannot, we venture to say, furnish a more comical scene than one which occurred a few nights since in this city. A physician was called late in the evening to visit a patient in the upper part of Hudson-street, and left his horse tied to a post at the door.

After concluding his call as he passed out of the house to the carriage, he observed that two men were preparing for an "abduction." One held the reins in his hands ready to ascend, and the other had just finished untying the horse and arranging the bridle. The night was dark, and the physician approached them unseen, when seizing the reins he tripped up the man who held them, and sprang into the gig. At the same moment, the comrade of the man in the gutter jumped in on the other side, and supposing that he was safely seated by his fellow, advised the doctor to drive down Hudson-street, which was done at a round trot. Before reaching Broome-street he remarked, "Let us turn up Broome-street to the Bowery, and then clear out on the Harlem road." The doctor replied negatively in a incoherent manner, and his companion not yet discovering his mistake, remonstrated; but they passed Broome-street a considerable distance, when the fellow said,—"what the d— do you mean by going down town—where the d— are you driving?" "I am driving you to Bridewell as fast as I can go," replied the doctor. The unlucky wight thought that French leave was the best which he could take, and in his rapid flight for terra firma struck his head against the top of the gig and fell full length under the wheel, which passed directly over him. Here he was left to the mercy of travellers who might pass that way.—Times.

GENUINE BENEVOLENCE.—A thrifty farmer, in Raleigh, N. C. who manages to raise pretty good crops, come seasons as they may, and who has, therefore, in this generally failing season, corn to spare, was lately applied to by two of his neighbours, who, though in good circumstances, had not proved themselves equally successful farmers with himself, to purchase corn, their own stock being nearly exhausted. But though these neighbours had money to pay for what they wished to purchase, the worthy man told them he could not let them have it. "It is true," said he "I have corn to dispose of, but you are able to procure a supply at a greater distance from home, and I have a number of poor neighbours who are in want of corn, and who look to me for it, and they have no money to purchase it—I must not disappoint them; if I do, they will suffer. Excuse me, therefore, my friends, in declining to sell it to you." Need we apprehend that the poor of our country will want bread, though the crops be ever so scanty, whilst those who are blessed with plenty possess the feeling exemplified in the instance above recorded?

Capt. Parry's New Expedition.—It is stated in an English paper, that, early in the spring, the Hecla is to be prepared to convey Capt. Parry and Capt. Franklin to Cloven Cliff, in Spitzbergen, in lat. 79 deg. 52 min. From this point they are to depart for the Pole in two vessels, which will be made for use either as boats or sledges, as water or ice may be found. Two officers and ten men are to be appointed to each, with provisions for ninety two days, which, if they only travelled on the average thirteen miles per day, and met with no insurmountable obstacles, would be sufficient for their reaching the long desired Pole, and returning to the Hecla at Cloven Cliff. During the Captain's absence, the boats of the ship are to be engaged in exploring the Eastern side of Spitzbergen; and the officers and men of science in making philosophical experiments with the pendulum, on magnetism and meteorology, in natural history, &c. The reward of success, besides the personal glory and general advantage attending this exploit, will be 5,000*l*.

Singular Preservation.—As the sexton was opening the grave in Carluke church yard last week, the body of a black woman was found out of its usual position as it appears, the skin plump, as the person had been in life, under died in full habit of dress, white with fat; she was a very wet grave.

A man employed as an assistant in the Post Office in Wilbraham, Mass. has been found guilty of purloining upwards of 500 dollars, from letters in the mails. He had also taken prize lottery tickets, to the amount of about 100 dollars. Three hundred dollars of the money was recovered.

#### A Source of Disease.

The effluvia of rotten substances are supposed to breed diseases. The farmer, therefore, should be cautious that he do not breathe in the steams of his old dung-hills more than is necessary, especially when they have a disagreeable stench. And the greatest care should be taken to remove or cover up all the filth of the hog pen, which no doubt occasions some of those epidemic diseases, not unfrequently as fatal in country villages in proportion to numbers as in the thicker settled towns on the coast. Scattering quicklime over any substance which emits unwholesome effluvia will correct this evil.

#### A Modern Robison Crusoe.

The Fletis transport, Lieut. Hopkins which arrived here a few days since from the Pacific ocean, had occasion to touch at the island of Mocho for water, the only inhabitant on which was an English seaman, of the name of Joseph Richardson, a native of Aldington, near Ashford, in Kent, who, like another Robison Crusoe, or Alexander Selkirk, had made choice of such a solitary houseless spot, upwards of three years since, for a residence, when he was landed, at his own urgent desire, from a Patriot ship of war, commanded by Capt. Robertson. The island is about 50 miles from the coast of Chili, in lat. 36 S. It is very seldom visited by ships as it does not afford necessary supplies of wood, but it does of water in abundance. It is remarkably fertile and abounds with hogs and horses. Richardson has cultivated two gardens, on the vegetable produce of which, with pork, young horse flesh, and wild pigeons, he lives. He hunts the former animals with dogs, a fine breed of which he has broken in; the pigeons are so numerous that he has little difficulty in obtaining them, and a few other kinds of birds, though the only fire arms he possesses is an old musket, with a broken lock, which he discharges by means of a match; but by patient watching under the trees he contrives, with such defective means, to vary his diet as often as he wishes. About nine months since, the Indians, hearing of his desolate situation, though not all disposed to join in community, landed two of their native girls on the island. Richardson instantly made choice of one of them as his consort, and proclaimed her Queen of the Island, and the other he calls his cook. The distinction between these two individuals was quite perceptible on the present visit.

Richardson having no means of amusement besides the necessary employment of obtaining subsistence, at his own request Lieut. Hopkins supplied him with a bible and prayer book. Lieut. H. offered to take him off the island, but he refused to leave it, declaring his determination of passing his life in his own government. He had commenced erecting a fort, to protect himself from the Indians. There was no present appearance of any increase of his subjects.—Hampshire Telegraph.

A marine rail way has lately been constructed, on which vessels of any tonnage can be raised from the water and drawn to the land for the purpose of sheathing or repairs. On this rail way, and far from the reach of that element where she had long been tossed, was a stately brig standing as erect as she did before she was launched. The raising was the work only of a few hours, and the vessel is not liable to any injury that might affect it in the common way of heaving out. The links of the chain, by which the frame containing the vessel is drawn up are over a foot in length and the wire of which it is formed is about ten inches round.

British Economy.—The British Government are repairing the King's palaces at Windsor and St. James, and the Buckingham palace, at an expense of 1700,000, three millions of dollars; and half the nation starving.

Calculating Machine.—An incident, which occurred during some of the proceedings of the Astronomical Society of London, has given rise to one of the most extraordinary of modern inventions. To insure accuracy in the calculation of certain tables, separate computers had been employed, and two members of the society having been chosen to compare the results, detected so many errors, as to induce one of them to express his regret, that the work could not be executed by a machine. To this, the other member, Mr. Babbage, at once replied, that this was possible; and persevering in the inquiry which had thus suggested itself, he produced at last a working model of a machine, for calculating tables with surprising accuracy. The government, with equal judgment and liberality, have encouraged this admirable invention, and induced Mr. Babbage to undertake the construction of a machine applicable to more extensive calculations, which is now proceeding as rapidly as its very difficult and complex nature will admit.

#### ORDINATIONS.

In Providence, R. I. on the 16th of August last, the Rev. James R. Burdick, now a resident in Washington, was ordained to the work of an Evangelist. Sermon by the Rev. Peter Ludlow. Charge by the Rev. Stephen Cane. Ordaining prayer by the Rev. Daniel Benedict. Right hand of Fellowship by the Rev. William Gammell.

#### OBITUARY.

At Manchester, of Small Pox, Mrs. Walpole of the same disease.

At the same place of fever, Mrs. Eunice wife of Mr. Henry Treat.

Recently in South Carolina, Mrs. Mercer, the consort of the Rev. Jesse Mercer. She accompanied her husband on his journey to attend the session of the Baptist Gen. Convention, at New-York, in May last. They were on their return to Georgia, when it pleased Heaven, ere their arrival at home, to remove her to another and better country.

#### NOTICE.

A MEETING of the Baptist Society will be held at their Meeting House, on Monday evening next, 25th inst. at half past six o'clock. A general attendance is requested. Per order of the Committee,  
J. BROWN, Clerk.

Hartford, Dec. 3d, 1826. 481w

#### THE PROTECTION INSURANCE COMPANY,

Having been duly organized, are now ready to receive proposals for FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE, at their office in State-Street, a few doors west of Front-Street. THIS Institution was incorporated by the Legislature of this state at their last session, for the purpose of effecting FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE. Its capital is ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS, with liberty to increase the same to HALF A MILLION OF DOLLARS. The first named sum is all paid in or secured, and the whole amount (\$150,000) is vested in Bank Funds, Mortgages and approved in Bond notes; all which, on the shortest notice, could be converted into Cash and appropriated to the payment of losses.

The Directors pledge themselves to issue policies on as favourable terms as any other Office in the United States; and by fairness and liberality in conducting the business of the Company, they expect to gain the confidence of the public.

The following gentlemen are Directors of this Company.

Wm. W. Ellsworth,	Thomas C. Perkins,
Solomon Porter,	Martin Cowles,
Jeremiah Brown,	Martin Wells,
Merrick W. Chapin,	Henry Waterman,
James B. Hosmer,	Samuel Kellogg,
Nathan Morgan,	Sylvester Norton,
Henry Hudson,	Daniel P. Hopkins,
Roderick Terry,	Epaphras L. Phelps,
Edward Watkinson,	Horace Burr,
Charles S. Phelps,	Jesse Godrich,
Frederick Bange,	Lynde Olmsted,

WM. W. ELLSWORTH, President.  
THOMAS C. PERKINS, Secretary.  
Hartford, July, 1825.

#### ATNA INSURANCE COMPANY,

WILL receive proposals for Insurance against loss or damage by FIRE, every day in the week, (except Sunday,) at their office in Morgan's Exchange Coffee-House, State St. in Hartford, Connecticut.

DANIEL ST. JOHN, Esquire of said Hartford, is appointed Surveyor. His acts in that capacity will be recognized as the acts of the Company.

THOMAS K. BRACE, President 25  
ISAAC PERKINS, Secretary.



*For the Christian Secretary.*  
**JOY OF THE MORNING.**

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*The Motives proposed by the Gospel.*

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